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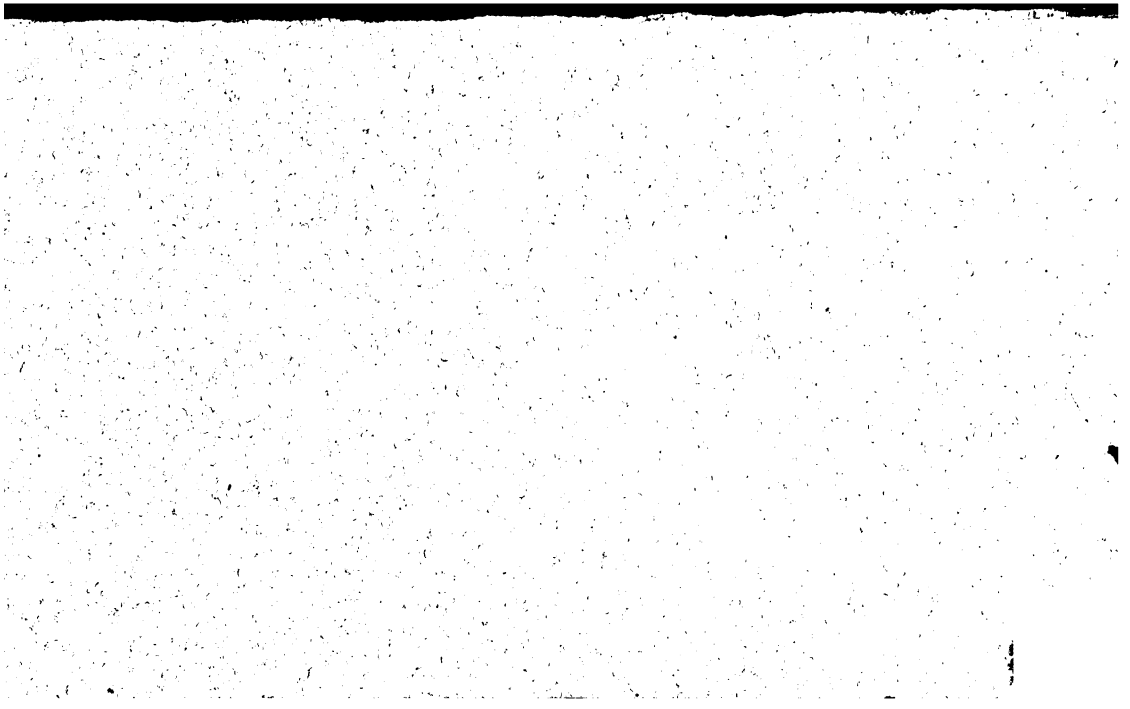

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A series of Instruction Books for Sunday Schools, edited by the R't Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, S.T.D.

MANUAL

OF

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According to the Church Catechism, and Adapted to the Christian Year.

By the Rev. WALKER GWYNNE.

Twenty-eighth Edition.

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BY

THE REV. WALKER GWYNNE.

"Rooted and built up in HIM, and stablished in THE FAITH."—*Col.* ii. 7.

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MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

First Sunday in Advent.

THE CHRIST, OR MESSIAH.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration..	Mk. i. 1–12	Gen. iii. 1–16	Luke i. 1–26
Text.....	Acts x. 38	Gen. iii. 15	Luke iii. 16

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

[To be recited without comment.]

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. The Christ.

What is the first season of the Christian or Church year?
Advent.

What does Advent mean?
Coming, that is, Christ's coming.

Where do we learn about Christ?
In the Holy Scriptures.

What does the word "Christ" mean?
It means Anointed—the Anointed One.

Who in old times were thus anointed?
Prophets, priests, and kings.

Was our Lord anointed or consecrated to be a prophet, a priest, and a king? Yes.

When?
At His baptism.

§ 2. Christ a Prophet.

What is the office or work of a prophet?
To declare the will of God to men.

Whom did God send for this purpose?
His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ.

§ 3. Christ a Priest.

To what office besides that of a prophet is our Lord anointed?
To that of a priest.

What sacrifice did He offer?
Himself.
On what altar?
On the Cross.
Is our Lord a Priest still?
Yes; He is "a Priest for ever."
As a Priest does He bless?
Yes; all blessings come from God through Him.
Does He ever bless His people through others?
Yes; through His ministers, the clergy of the Church.

§ 4. Christ a King.

What besides is Christ anointed to be?
A King.
How long will His reign last?
For ever.
If we are to be His true subjects where must He reign?
In our heart.

Second Sunday in Advent.

HE SHALL COME TO JUDGE.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	Matt. xxv. 1-14	Ge. xviii. 16 to end	Mtt. xxv. 31-46.
Text.....	Matt. xxv. 13	Ps. xcvi. 13 (pr bk)	2 Cor. v. 10.

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Christ's Second Coming.

What other article of the Creed does Advent remind us of?
"From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead."
Who will come?
Jesus Christ.
From whence will He come?
From the right hand of God.
How will He come?
In great glory.

When will He come?
At the Last Day.
When will that be?
It is a day known only to God (Matt. xxiv. 36).
What then is our especial duty with respect to the second coming of Christ?
We are to be watching for it, or rather for Him.

§ 2. Christ our Judge.

For what purpose will Christ come again?
To judge the quick and the dead.
Who are the quick?
Those whom He will find alive when He comes.
What will happen to the quick?
They will be "changed" (1 Cor. xv. 51, 52).
What will happen to the dead?
They shall hear the voice of the Son of Man, "and shall come forth" (John v. 28, 29).
Whom will Christ judge? All men.
What will the Judgment of Christ be?
Most just and yet most merciful (Acts xvii. 31; Rom. ii. 11).
What should be our prayer in prospect of such a Judgment?
"We believe that Thou shalt come to be our Judge; we therefore pray Thee, help Thy servants, whom Thou hast redeemed. with Thy precious blood."

Third Sunday in Advent.

THE CHRISTIAN NAME.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. i. 18 to end	Gen. xvii. 1-15	Luke i. 5-18
Text.....	John x. 3	Prov. xxii. 1	Rev. iii. 5

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.
From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. The Christian Name.

How many names has each child?
Two: a Christian name and a surname.
Which name was given to you when you were baptized?
My Christian name.

§ 2. Why given in Baptism.

Why should you receive a new name in Baptism?

Because I was then made partaker of a new nature.

What nature and name alone did you have before you were baptized?

I had only the nature of the first and sinful Adam, and the name of my earthly parents.

What nature and name did you receive at your Baptism?

I was "born again" into the family of Jesus "the new man" or Second Adam, and received His name.

Give two remarkable instances of persons receiving their names at their circumcision.

John the Baptist and our blessed Lord.

What amongst us answers to circumcision?

Holy Baptism.

§ 3. Sponsors "in My Name."

What is a sponsor?

One who answers in behalf of another; a god-parent.

Can you give any reason why we should have god-parents in addition to our natural parents?

Yes; by this holy custom five persons, rather than two only (the parents), are pledged to pray for, and instruct each child.

Can you give another reason?

Yes; it is a custom which can be traced back almost to the times of the Apostles.

§ 4. Why asked in Catechizing.

Why should you be asked your name in church?

To remind me that I am a Christian child whom Christ knows "by name" and loves as one of "His own" (John x. 3).

Of Whom then should your Christian name always remind you?

It should remind me of my Master, Jesus Christ.

What does St. Paul say concerning Christians?

He says that their "names are written in Heaven."

What, then, should be our anxiety about our Christian name?

We should be, above all things, anxious that Christ should never "blot it out of the book of life."

Fourth Sunday in Advent.

MEMBERS OF CHRIST.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John iii. 1-16	Gen. ii. 15 to end	John xv. 1-9
Text.....	1 Cor. xii. 13	Gen. ii. 23	Eph. v. 30

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this" *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Christ's Body and Members.

When you were baptized, of Whom were you made a member?

I was made a member of Christ.

Were you born a member of Christ?

No.

What is a member?

A limb: a part of the body.

What then do you mean by saying that you were made a member of Christ?

I was made a member of His Church which is His Body.

Who calls this company of people the Body of Christ?

The Holy Spirit.

If the Holy Spirit calls this company of people the Body of Christ, what must it be?

It must really be, in some wonderful way, joined to Christ, as a human body is to its head.

§ 2. The Vine and its Branches.

To what does our Lord compare Himself and His Church?

To a vine and its branches (John xv. 1–10).

Why do the branches of a vine bear fruit?

Because they are grafted into, or joined to, the vine itself.

How comes this about?

Because, when they are rightly joined, the sap or goodness flows from the vine into them.

Are all Christians then abiding in Christ?

No; only those who bear fruit.

Why do some baptized Christians bear no fruit?

Because they are not abiding in Christ.

What will become of them?
They will be cut off.
What will be their doom at last?
They will be cast away and burned (John xv. 6).

§ 3. Spiritual Life.

If the members of Christ's body, the Church, are joined to Him, what will they have?
They will have spiritual life.
Give some marks of spiritual life.
Trying to serve and please God.
Give another.
Loving one another.
If we always remembered that we were members of Christ, what would it make us?
Holy and pure.

First Sunday in Christmas-Tide.

CONCEIVED BY THE HOLY GHOST, BORN OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Luke i. 26–39	Is. vii. 10–17	Luke ii.1–21
Text.	John i. 14	Is. ix. 6	Luke ii. 11, 12

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Conceived, Born.

What great truth of the Creed does Christmas bring before us?
That the Son of God "was conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary."
Had He no earthly Father?
No.
Who then was St. Joseph?
His foster-father.
Of what family were both Joseph and Mary?
Of the family of David (Rom. i. 3).
Of what tribe was our Lord?
Of the tribe of Judah (Heb. vii. 14).
In what city was He born?
Bethlehem.

In what condition was our blessed Lord born?
He was born in an extremely low and poor condition.

§ 2. Prophecies of Christ's Birth.

Had our Saviour's birth as a man been foretold?
Yes; from the days of Adam.
Was the place of Christ's birth foretold?
Yes; in Micah v. 2.
Why in Bethlehem?
Because it was the City of David.
Were all these prophecies fulfilled in the birth of Jesus?
Yes; in every particular.

§ 3. The Incarnation.

What does the word "incarnation" mean?
The flesh-taking. The assuming of a body of flesh.
Is it ever said that God's Son took our flesh?
Yes; "The Word was made flesh" (John i. 14).
Who is the Word here?
The Eternal Son of God (John i. 1).
Then was God in very deed amongst us?
Yes. When men saw Jesus, they saw God.
What then was our Lord Jesus Christ?
Perfect God and perfect Man.

§ 4. The Love of God in the Incarnation.

Why did the Son of God become the Son of Man?
That we might be made the sons of God.
What does His coming amongst us show?
The love of God. "God so loved the world," etc. (John iii. 16).
What then is our highest duty?
To love God and believe in His Son Jesus Christ.

Second Sunday in Christmas-Tide.

INFANT BAPTISM

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	Luke ii. 21–41	Gen. xxi. 1–14	Mark x. 13–28
Text.....	Luke ii. 21	Is. xliv. 3	Mark x. 13, 14

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.
From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Circumcision of Infants.

What is New Year's Day called in the Church?
The Feast of the Circumcision.
Who was circumcised on this day?
The Infant Jesus.
How old was He? Eight days old.
Did God command all Jewish parents to have their children circumcised at that age? Yes (Gen. xvii. 12)
Was their circumcision any advantage to them?
Yes; it brought them into the family of God.
What beside this does it teach us?
That children can receive the blessings of God's covenant before they understand its nature.

§ 2. Baptism of Infants.

What did Christ ordain to take the place of Circumcision?
Holy Baptism.
Was it right then that you should have been baptized when an infant? Yes.
And what did Baptism do for you?
It made me a member of Christ, and thus brought me into the family of God.

§ 3. Christ's Love for Children.

How did our Lord show us that infants are more fit to enter His Kingdom or Church than grown persons?
He said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God" (Mark x. 14).
How did these children come to Christ?
They were brought by others (by their parents).
For what were they brought?
That Christ might bless them by laying His hands upon them.
What did He do?
He took the children up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them.
What does this outward gesture and deed show?
Christ's good-will towards infants.

§ 4. The Church has always Baptized Infants.

For how long has the Church, like a good mother, brought infants to Christ in Baptism?
For more than 1800 years; that is, from the very beginning.

First Sunday after Epiphany.

CHILDREN AND INHERITORS.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	Luke ii. 41 to end	Gen. xxxvii. 1–23	Lu. xv. 11 to end
Text	Rom. viii. 16 and part of 17.	Ecc. xii. 1	Luke xv. 18 and part of 19.

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Children of God.

What besides a member of Christ were you made in Baptism?

The child of God.

§ 2. Obedient Children.

Are all the children of God obedient children?

No.

Give an example of one who was not obedient.

The Prodigal Son (Luke xv. 12).

If you have disobeyed God, what must you do?

I must be sorry, and confess my sins and forsake them.

Will God receive you if you return?

Yes. "Like as a father pitieth his own children, even so is the Lord merciful unto them that fear Him" (Psalm ciii. 13).

When particularly do you call Him Father?

When I say the Lord's Prayer.

§ 3. Inheritors.

What is the third blessing of which you were made a partaker at your baptism?

I was made an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

What is an inheritor?

An heir; one who will in due time come into possession of a kingdom or an estate.

§ 4. The Great Example.

Who is the great Example to all children of God?

The Child Jesus.

What event in the life of the Holy Child do we call to mind on Epiphany?

The arrival of the Magi or wise men from the East to worship the Infant Saviour (Matt. ii. 1–13).

What led the wise men to Bethlehem?

A mysterious star sent by God.

What gifts did they offer?

Gold and frankincense and myrrh.

What besides do the Gospels tell us of His early life?

Chiefly that He lived as a faithful child of God, and though "Lord of all," was obedient to His earthly parents.

What is the noblest life that was ever lived by a child or youth?

This simple life of Jesus in a quiet and humble village.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.

BAPTISM—THE OUTWARD SIGN.

(See Fifth Sunday before Advent, p. 73.)

Third Sunday after Epiphany.

BAPTISM—THE INWARD GRACE.

(See Fourth Sunday before Advent, p. 75.)

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

THE MEMORIAL IN THE EUCHARIST.

(See Third Sunday before Advent, p. 76.)

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.

THE COMMUNION IN THE EUCHARIST.

(See Second Sunday before Advent, p. 78.)

Sixth Sunday after Epiphany.

THE BENEFITS, AND WHAT IS REQUIRED.

(See Sunday Next before Advent, p. 81.)

Septuagesima Sunday.

RENOUNCING THE DEVIL.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. iv. 1–12	Gen. iii. 1–20	John viii.34–45
Text.....	1 Pet. v. 8, & pt. 9	Ps. xci. 13	1 John iii. 8

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. The Person whom we Renounce.

What was promised in your name at Baptism?
Three things; first, that I should, etc.
What do you mean by renouncing?
Determining to have nothing more to do with a thing.
Who is the devil?
The chief or prince of the evil spirits.
What was Satan at the first?
An angel of light.
How did he fall?
By disobedience.
Who are his children?
All who willfully continue in sin.

§ 2. Satan our Enemy.

What is the meaning of the word "Satan"? An enemy.
How does he show his enmity?
By tempting men to displease God—their best friend.
To what does St. Peter compare him?
To "a roaring lion walking about seeking whom he may devour" (1 Peter v. 8).

§ 3. How to overcome Satan.

Is Satan irresistible?

No; we must resist him, and he will flee from us.

Give an example of One who so resisted him?

Our blessed Lord (Matt. iv. 4, 7, 10).

With what shield must we resist him?

"The shield of faith" (Eph. vi. 16).

Faith in Whom?

Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Against what attack of Satan does our Lord specially warn us?

Against snatching the word of God out of our hearts (Matt. xiii. 19).

What does our Lord mean by this?

He means that Satan will try to make us forget all the good teaching about holy things that we get in church or at home.

(Septuagesima is a Latin word which means Seventieth. This Sunday is so called because it is now about seventy days before Easter.)

Sexagesima Sunday.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Luke xii. 13–35	Num. xxii. 1–22	Mat. vi. 19 end
Text.....	1 John ii. 15	Prov. xxx. 8	1 John ii. 17

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this" *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. The Pomps and Vanity of the World.

What do you next renounce?

The pomps and vanity of this wicked world.

What is the world to you?

My companions. The people among whom I live.

Are you to give up their acquaintance or society?

No; but I am not to be led by their opinions, or fall into their ways when they are wrong.

Why is the world called wicked?
Because the greater part of mankind do not fear or love God.
What is the meaning of pomps and vanity?
Outward show: grandeur: worldly distinctions: every thing that draws off our hearts from heaven.
When are we overcome by the world?
When we follow the leading of our friends and neighbors, rather than the will of God.
When besides?
When we love dress and finery and display.

§ 2. The Danger of Riches and Honors.

Are riches and honors dangerous to the soul?
Yes.
Why?
Because they tend to make us satisfied with this world.
Can a poor man be overcome by the world?
Yes; if he allows his companions, or neighbors, or employment, to make him forget God.

§ 3. Our Lord's Remedy for Worldliness.

For both poor and rich what is the great remedy our Lord lays down against worldliness?
Almsgiving (Luke xii. 33).
What is the ordinary way which the Church has provided for exercising this duty?
The offertory in divine service.
Why is this the best way?
Because giving is an act of worship which ought always to be made with prayer (Acts x. 4).
What does God say of those who refuse to give Him a rightful share of their income?
He says that they "rob God" (Mal. iii. 8).
What does our Lord say about one who loves the world?
He calls him a "fool" (Luke xii. 20).

(Sexagesima is a Latin word which means Sixtieth. It is now about sixty days before Easter.)

Quinquagesima Sunday.

RENOUNCING THE FLESH.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Lk. xvi. 19 to end	Num. xi. 4-24	Mark ix. 14-30
Text	Gal. vi. 7, 8	Ps. li. 10	Rom. viii. 13

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Lusts of the Flesh.

What besides the pomps and vanity of the world do you renounce?

All the sinful lusts of the flesh.

What are lusts?

Desires.

When are lusts or desires sinful?

When we break God's law by indulging them.

For instance, hunger is a natural or innocent desire—when does it become sinful?

When we eat, not to sustain nature but for eating's sake, it becomes the sin of gluttony.

What other carnal lusts do you renounce?

All filthy and unclean thoughts, words, and deeds.

Are these very wicked?

Yes; they are deadly sins.

When filthy, or unclean, or sinful thoughts rise in your mind, what must you do?

I must put them out with all my might and pray to God against them, and think of some good thing.

§ 2. The Harvest of Death.

If we do not fulfil this part of our baptismal vow what will be the end?

"If ye live after the flesh ye shall die"

How shall they die who do so?

They shall die eternally.

Mention one who lived after the flesh and was lost.

The rich man in the Parable (Luke xvi. 19).

§ 3. Lent.

What great opportunity for self-denial and fasting does the Church afford us? Lent.

When does Lent begin? On Ash Wednesday.

Why is it called Ash-Wednesday?

From the custom of penitents in old time sprinkling ashes on their heads in sign of sorrow for sin.

Does our Lord expect us to fast?

Yes; He says "When ye fast," just as He says "When ye pray" (Matt. vi. 7, 16).

For what purpose are we to fast?

To help us to renounce the sinful lusts of the flesh.

Are children required to fast?

Not from necessary food, but they can deny themselves in many ways for Christ's sake.

Who is our great example of fasting?

The Lord Jesus (Matt. iv. 2).

(Quinquagesima is a Latin word which means Fiftieth. It is now the fiftieth day before Easter.)

NOTE.—The Second and Third Promises in Baptism will be considered under "The Faith" and "The Ten Commandments."

First Sunday in Lent.

THE CHRISTIAN RESOLVE, AND CONFIRMATION.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration..	Matt. viii.18-28	Ge.xxviii 10-end	Mark x. 32-46
Text.....	Mark viii. 34	Ps. lxxi. 14	Phil. iv. 13

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. "By God's Help so I Will."

Dost thou not think that thou art bound, etc.?

Who alone heartily answer this question?

Those who earnestly desire to live as true Christians.

Why do you say "By God's help"?
Because without His help I can do nothing.
Where do you learn this?
Our Lord says, "Without Me ye can do nothing."

§ 2. Confirmation.

Is there any time appointed by the Church in which you can publicly take these vows in your own person?
Yes; in Confirmation.
What is it to be confirmed?
To be made strong or firm.
Who is it that makes you firm or confirms you?
God the Holy Ghost.
What is the outward part or sign in Confirmation?
The laying on of hands.
By whom? By the Bishop.
Upon whom? Upon those who have been baptized.
What knowledge does the Church require in those to be confirmed?
That they can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and be further instructed in the Catechism.
Does this mean anything else?
Yes; that they should understand the meaning of the answers which they give.
Is there any other thing necessary?
Yes; sincerity of heart.

§ 3. Scripture Proof for Confirmation.

How do you prove that God ordained Confirmation for the bestowing upon us of His Holy Spirit?
I prove it from the Scriptures; especially from Acts viii. 14–20.
What do you read there?
That SS. Peter and John laid their hands on certain baptized persons.
And what did those persons receive?
The Holy Ghost.
Did the Apostles themselves give them the Holy Ghost?
No; God gave it to them when the Apostles laid their hands on them.

(Lent is a time of fasting and self-denial in preparation for Easter. It numbers forty days not counting

Sundays which are always feasts. It is kept in remembrance of our Lord's fast of forty days in the wilderness. Lent is an old Saxon word and means springtime.)

Second Sunday in Lent.

CONFIRMATION (*Continued*).

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Acts viii. 5-25	Is. xliv. 1-9	Acts xix. 1-8
Text	Heb. vi. 1, 2	Ps. li. 11, 12	Eph. iv. 30

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Confirmation Administered by St. Paul.

What is the first Confirmation service that we read of in the New Testament?

That in Samaria where SS. Peter and John laid hands on the persons baptized by Philip the deacon (Acts viii. 5-25).

Do we find any other Apostle confirming?

Yes; St. Paul (Acts xix. 1-8).

Upon whom do we read that he laid his hands?

On twelve baptized Christians at Ephesus.

Was there any outward sign that these persons had received the Spirit?

They spake with tongues.

Is this sign given in Confirmation now?

No.

If, then, these signs have ceased, ought men to be confirmed?

Yes; in Confirmation we hope and pray to receive the Spirit Himself.

§ 2. Confirmation, a Principle or Foundation Truth of Christ's Doctrine.

Is there any other place which teaches the necessity of Confirmation?

Yes; Heb. vi. 1, 2.

What is Confirmation there called?

The Laying on of hands.

Amongst what does St. Paul reckon it?

He reckons it amongst the principles or foundations of the Gospel.

How many principles does he name? Six.

What are they?

1. Repentance. 2. Faith. 3. Baptism. 4. Laying on of hands. 5. The Resurrection. 6. The Judgment.

What must this "Laying on of hands" mean?

It must mean that which we saw SS. Peter, John and Paul giving.

§ 3. The Minister of Confirmation.

What minister of the Church now lays hands on the baptized?

The Bishop.

Why?

Because Bishops succeed the Apostles.

§ 4. The Need of Prayer and Faith.

If God has ordained this Laying on of hands, that we may receive His Holy Spirit, what should we do?

We should pray earnestly, that we may receive His blessing in it.

Third Sunday in Lent.

THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Mk. viii. 27–end	1 Sam. xvii. 32-52	John iii. 14–22
Text.....	Mark viii. 38	1 Sam. xvii. 45	John iii. 16

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. Necessity of a Right Belief.

What was the second thing promised in your name at your baptism?

That I should believe all the articles of the Christian Faith or Creed.

Is a right belief a very important thing?
Yes; our Lord tells us that "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned" (Mark xvi. 16).
Why is a right belief so important?
Because our Lord tell us it is.

§ 2. Necessity of a whole Belief.

Is it enough to pick out certain things in the Bible for ourselves and make them our Creed?
No; we could not of ourselves tell what was most important.
What does Holy Scripture call the sin of picking and choosing one's own Creed?
Heresy.
Does the Church teach us to pray against this sin?
Yes; in the Litany we pray God to deliver us from it.
In what forms do we possess the Creed?
We possess it in two forms, the Apostles' and the Nicene.

§ 3. The Creed and the Scriptures.

From whom do we get the Creed?
From the Church.
From whom do we get the Bible?
From the Church.
What then is the Creed?
It is the sum and substance of the Bible in a very few words easily remembered.
What is the Creed called in Holy Scripture?
The Faith.

§ 4. "With all Thine Heart."

Is it enough merely to say the articles of the Faith?
No; we must believe them with all our hearts.
Would it be enough to believe the Faith in our hearts without openly confessing it?
No; we must confess it.
What besides must we do?
We must show our faith by our works (Jas. ii. 17).

Fourth Sunday in Lent.

GOD THE FATHER ALMIGHTY.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John xiv. 1–15	Ex. iii. 1–16	Heb. i.
Text.....	John xiv. 6	Ex. iii. 14	John xiv. 9

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child know this," *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. God the Father.

In Whom do you first profess that you believe?
In God the Father Almighty.
Why do you first profess your belief in God the Father?
Because He is the first Person in the Godhead.
By Whom did God reveal Himself as Father?
By Jesus Christ.
By what name did He reveal Himself to the Israelites?
By the name Jehovah.
Does this mean the same as the Father?
No; it simply means one who is, *i. e.*, the self-existent Being. "I am that I am."

§ 2. Almighty.

What is God the Father?
He is Almighty.
What is that?
He is able to do all things.
What proof has He given of His Almighty power?
He has made heaven and earth.
What does the Nicene Creed add to these words of the Apostles' Creed?
That God is the Maker "of all things, visible and invisible."
What do the things invisible refer to?
The world or worlds of angels.

§ 3. The Father and the Son.

By whom did God make all things?
By His Son.

How are we to honor God the Father?
By honoring the Son (John v. 23).
How must we come to God the Father?
Through the Son (John xiv. 6).
How must we pray to God the Father?
We must pray to Him in the name of His Son (John xvi. 23).

(This Sunday is sometimes called Mid-Lent Sunday; also Refreshment Sunday on account of the Gospel for the day.)

Fifth Sunday in Lent.

JESUS CHRIST, HIS ONLY SON, OUR LORD.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Phil. ii. 5-14	Josh. i. 1-12	John v. 17-25
Text	Matt. i. 21	Is. xxxv. 4	Acts iv. 12

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments," *to the end.*

§ 1. The Name of Jesus.

After God the Father, in Whom do you say that you believe? In Jesus Christ, His only Son our Lord.
What name has He?
The name of Jesus.
Does the name of Jesus signify Saviour?
It rather means, "Jehovah, our Saviour."
What is ever to be remembered respecting this saving name?
That it was given to Him because He saves His people *from* their sins, and not *in* them.
Who gave to our Lord this name of Jesus? God.
By whom? By the angel Gabriel.
Is His name a name of great honor?
Yes; it is the "name which is above every name."
How then are we to show it honor?
"At the name of Jesus every knee should bow" (Phil. ii. 10).

§ 2. God's only Son.

Whose Son is Jesus Christ? He is the Son of God.

Are we not sons of God?
Yes, but Jesus is God's only Son.
In what sense is Jesus God's Son?
In the same sense as each one of us is the son of his father.
Was there ever a time in which there was no Son of God?
No (John i. 1–4).

§ 3. Our Lord.

What is the only Son of God to us?
He is our Lord, that is, our God (Jehovah).
How must we honor Christ as Lord?
By ever acknowledging Him as our Master.
Is this His title in Heaven?
"Lord of lords" (Rev. xix. 16).

(This Sunday is also called Passion Sunday, because our Lord now begins "to go up" to Jerusalem and to enter the dark shadow of His Suffering or Passion, Luke xviii. 31.)

The Sunday next before Easter.

SUFFERED UNDER PONTIUS PILATE, WAS CRUCIFIED, DEAD.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Mark xv. 1-40	Is. liii.	Luke xxiii. 1–48
Text	John x. 11	Is. liii. 4, 5	John i. 29

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Our Lord's Passion.

What is the meaning of Passion as applied to our Lord?
Suffering.
Were our Lord's sufferings under Pontius Pilate the first thing which He suffered?
No; His whole life was a suffering life.
By whom was our Lord betrayed?
By Judas.
Before whom was our Lord first taken?
Before Annas the high priest (John xviii. 13).

To whom did Annas send Him?
To Caiaphas (John xviii. 24).
What insults did He suffer in the hall of Caiaphas?
He was smitten and buffeted.
Did His friends and disciples stand by Him under all this?
No; they forsook Him (Matt. xxvi. 56).
Before whom was He now taken?
Before Pilate.
To whom did Pilate send Him?
To Herod (Luke xxiii. 7).
To whom was He at last sent?
To Pilate.
What did He suffer before Pilate?
Scourging.
What else did He suffer?
He was crowned with thorns (John xix. 2).
What other indignity?
He was spit upon (Isaiah l. 6).
And what was the end?
He was crucified.

§ 2. The Purpose of Christ's Death.

What is the blood of Christ said to do for us?
It is said to "cleanse us" (1 John i. 7), to "wash us from our sins" (Rev. i. 5).
What is the meaning of all these ways of speaking?
They all mean that through the death of Christ, *i. e.*, His blood-shedding, God forgives us.
How was it that Jesus could shed blood of such power?
Because He was at once God and man.
For whom did He shed His blood?
For all men (1 John ii. 2).

§ 3. What We Should Do.

How are we to show our gratitude for all this?
By loving Him (2 Cor. v. 14, 15).
How do we show our love?
By keeping His commandments.

Easter-Day.

THE THIRD DAY HE ROSE FROM THE DEAD.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John xx. 1–19	Ex. xii. 1-15	Matt. xxviii.
Text	1 Cor. xv. 20, 21	Ps. cxviii. 23, 24	John xi. 25

§ 1. Our Lord's Resurrection.

What besides His death do you profess that you believe respecting the Lord Jesus?

That the third day He rose again from the dead.

Who rose again from the dead?

The Son of God, Who had been crucified for us, and had died and been buried.

In what body did He rise again?

In the same Body which had been crucified.

How was it known to be the same Body?

Because it had all the marks which it had received when it was crucified.

What were these?

The prints of the nails in the hands and feet, and the wound of the spear.

§ 2. Easter.

On what day of the year did our Lord rise from the dead?

On Easter-Day.

How long has the feast of Easter been kept in the Church?

Probably from the very beginning (1 Cor. v. 7, 8).

§ 3. The Three Great Feasts of God's Ancient Church.

Did God employ this method of yearly festivals to teach His ancient Church the great facts of their Religion?

Yes; He commanded them to keep three great festivals every year just as *we* do (Ex. xxiii. 14–17.)

What were they?

The Feast of Tabernacles, early in the winter.

The Feast of the Passover or of Unleavened Bread, in the spring.

The Feast of Pentecost, fifty days afterwards.

What have we corresponding to these?
Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun-Day.
To which does Easter correspond?
To the Passover.

§ 4. The Passover.

Why did the Jews keep the Passover?
To remind them of their deliverance from the destroying angel who went forth to destroy the first-born of the Egyptians.
Has Christ by His Death and Resurrection done anything like this for us?
Yes; but something very much greater.
What has He done for us?
He has delivered us from eternal death.
What reason then have we for keeping Easter?
We have greater reason than the Jews had for keeping the Passover.
Why?
Because it is the day on which Christ conquered death, and if we are only faithful to Him we have nothing to fear.

First Sunday after Easter.

THE RESURRECTION OF DEAD SOULS.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John v. 17-26	Ex. xiv. 13 to end	Rom. vi. 1-14
Text.....	Col. iii. 1	Ps. lvi. 13	Rom. vi. 11

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. The First Resurrection.

How many resurrections does our Lord speak of?
Two; the resurrection of dead souls and the resurrection of dead bodies.
What is the state of our souls without Christ?
They are in a state of death.

Why is this state called a death?
Because in it our souls are powerless and helpless like a dead body.
If then Christ saves us from this death, how might we expect Him to speak of His act?
As a resurrection.
What name seems to be given to the resurrection of dead souls in the book of Revelation?
"The first resurrection" (Rev. xx. 5, 6).

§ 2. Regeneration or the New Birth.

By what other name does our Lord speak of this resurrection of the soul?
The new birth (John iii. 5).

§ 3. Christ our Life.

Who alone can restore to life a soul dead in sin?
Our Lord Jesus Christ.
How do we know this?
Because He Himself tells us, "I am the Resurrection and the Life" (John xi. 25).
How has He proved these words to be true?
By His own Resurrection from the dead.

§ 4. How Christ Gives us Life.

With what does our Lord connect the giving of life to a soul?
With faith in Himself as the Son of God.
With what besides does He connect it?
With Holy Baptism (John iii. 5).
Does our Lord connect this giving of life with anything else?
Yes; with receiving the Holy Communion.
What does He say?
"Whoso eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life" (John vi. 54).
If we are really "risen with Christ" what will we do?
We will forsake our sins and try with all our hearts to obey Christ.

Second Sunday after Easter.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	1 Cor. xv. 35-50	Ez. xxxvii. 1-15	Thes. iv. 13 end
Text	John v. 28, 29	Job xix. 25, 26	1 Cor. xv. 51, 52

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. The Second Resurrection.

What, after the forgiveness of sins, do we profess to believe in?

The Resurrection of the body.

What do you mean by Resurrection?

Rising again from the dead.

When will this Resurrection take place?

At the Last Day (John xi. 24).

What rises again?

The body.

What body?

The same body which died.

Must it be the same body?

Yes.

Why?

Because Christ's Resurrection is the pattern of ours, and He rose again in the same Body.

How can the same body be raised again?

By the almighty power of God.

§ 2. The Resurrection Body.

Was our Lord very careful to teach His disciples that He had a true and real body after He rose?

Yes; He told them to behold His hands and feet with the marks of the nails still in them.

What did He say besides?

"Handle Me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see Me have" (Luke xxiv. 39).

Was His Body changed from what it was before He died?

Yes; it became a spiritual Body.

What is that?

A body that can move and act as a spirit does.

How does all this interest us?

Because at our resurrection our bodies shall be like His.

§ 3. Who Will Rise from the Dead.

Will the wicked be raised from the dead at the Last Day?

Yes; our Lord tells us that "*all* that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth.

Who alone will possess bodies like Christ's "glorious body?"

Those who have obeyed Christ in this life.

If our bodies are thus to rise again, how should we regard them?

As holy, and so we should keep them from all sinful defilement.

Third Sunday after Easter.

BURIED, HE DESCENDED INTO HELL.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Lk. xxiii. 39 end	Jonah i.	Lk. xvi. 19 end
Text	Luke xxiii. 43	Ps. xvi. 10, 11	Rev. xiv. 13

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this" *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Buried.

Did our Saviour's dead body hang long upon the Cross?

No; it was taken down the same day and buried.

By whom?

By Joseph of Arimathæa (Matt. xxvii. 57).

Where was our Lord buried?

In a new tomb cut out in a rock in Joseph's garden?

What was done to keep the body safe?

A great stone was rolled to the door of the tomb.

What besides?

Soldiers were set to watch it.

What do we learn from our Lord's being buried?

We learn not to be afraid of the grave, because Christ has been there before us.

§ 2. Hell or Hades.

What is the next article of the Creed?
"He descended into Hell."
What does Hell mean here?
The place of departed spirits; Hades.
Into how many parts does Hades seem to be divided?
Into two.
What are they?
The abode of the righteous and that of the wicked.
Is there any division between them?
Yes: a great gulf, which none can pass.
What name does the Lord Jesus give to the place of good souls in Hades?
Paradise.
When did He call it by this name?
When He said to the penitent thief on the Cross, "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise."

§ 3. Our Lord in Hades.

On what day was our Lord crucified?
On Good Friday.
During what day then was He in the unseen place?
During the whole of Saturday, *i.e.*, Easter Even, while His body lay in the grave.
What do we learn from this article of the Creed?
We learn that we need not be afraid for our souls to go where Jesus has gone before us.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.

HE ASCENDED INTO HEAVEN.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Acts i. 1-12	2 Kings ii. 1-15	Lk. xxiv. 36 end
Text	John xiv. 3	Ps. lxviii. 18	Heb. vi. 19, 20

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. The Ascension.

What do we profess to believe respecting Jesus Christ after He rose from the dead?
That He ascended into Heaven.

On what day did He ascend?
On the fortieth day after Easter—Ascension-Day.
In whose sight did He ascend?
In the sight of the Apostles.
What was He doing when He began to ascend?
He was blessing the Apostles (Luke xxiv. 51).
Into what place did He ascend?
Into Heaven.

§ 2. Types and Prophecies.

What holy man was a type of Christ in the manner of his removal from this world? Elijah (2 Kings ii.).

§ 3. Paradise and Heaven.

Did our Lord go to Heaven immediately after His death?
No, He went to Paradise (Luke xxiii. 43).
What is Paradise?
The place where holy souls go after death.
What is Heaven?
The place where perfect men, that is, men with bodies as well as souls, go after the Resurrection.
Where then do we expect to go after death?
To Paradise where Christ went.
How long shall we remain there? Till the day of Judgment.
What will happen then?
Our souls shall return and enter again our bodies, and we shall rise as Christ rose.
What then?
We shall ascend into Heaven as Christ ascended.
If we believe that Christ is now in Heaven what must we do?
We must seek "those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God."

Fifth Sunday after Easter.

AND SITTETH ON THE RIGHT HAND OF GOD THE FATHER ALMIGHTY.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Heb. vii. 1-18	Ge. xli. 38 to end	Heb. ix. 1-15
Text.....	Rom. viii. 34	Ps. cx. 1	Heb. iv. 15, 16

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.
From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Christ's Session.

What are we specially required to believe concerning our Lord's Ascension?

That He now "sitteth on the right hand of God."

Is Jesus Christ then on God's right hand at this very moment as He was 1800 *years ago?* Yes.

§ 2. Types and Prophecies.

§ 3. Christ's Kingship in Heaven.

What words does Holy Scripture use to express Christ's Kingship?

"King of Kings, and Lord of Lords."

What does Christ's Kingship at God's right hand teach us?

It teaches us to have perfect confidence in His protection against all our enemies.

§ 4. Christ's Priesthood in Heaven.

What other office does Christ exercise in Heaven?

That of our Great High Priest.

Was not Christ's work ended on the Cross when He said "It is finished"?

No: it was only His humiliation and suffering as Man that was finished.

Has Christ ever ceased to be a Priest?

No: He is "a Priest for ever."

In what respect then does He act as our High Priest?

By His perpetual intercession.

§ 5. Our Priesthood on Earth.

Has our Lord any priests on earth?

Yes; the clergy.

How are they appointed?

By ordination; the laying on of hands of the Bishops.

Are all Christians also priests?

Yes: by baptism and confirmation they are anointed as "an holy priesthood."

As "an holy priesthood" what must all Christians offer to God? They must "offer up spiritual sacrifices," that is, the prayers and praises of their hearts and lips.

What besides must they offer?

They must "present" their "bodies a living sacrifice unto God" (Rom. xii. 1).

How must all such sacrifices be offered to be "acceptable"?

They must be offered to God "by Jesus Christ."

Where especially do Christians exercise this "holy priesthood"?

In the Holy Eucharist.

(This day is also called Rogation Sunday because of the Rogation fast days in this week, and because of the Gospel which teaches about "rogation" or asking in Christ's Name.)

Sunday after Ascension-Day.

THE LIFE EVERLASTING.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Rev. xx. 11 to xxi. 9	Dan. xii.	Rev. xxi. 9 to xxii. 6
Text.....	John v. 24	Psalm xxi. 6	John x. 27, 28

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Life Everlasting.

What is the last great truth of the Creed in which we profess to believe?

"The Life Everlasting."

Whose gift is this everlasting life?

It is the gift of God and of Christ.

Where is God said to give it?

"The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Rom. vi. 23).

To whom does Christ give it?

To His sheep who hear His voice, and whom He knows, and who follow Him (John x. 27).

What does our Lord mean by this hearing of His voice?

He means, of course, humbly believing, and abiding in, His word.

§ 2. The Happiness of Heaven.

In what will the happiness of Heaven consist?

The happiness of Heaven will consist chiefly in the presence of God and Christ. "They shall see His face" (Rev. xxii. 4).

Who will be our companions in Heaven?

All holy men and the holy angels.

Will glorified men become angels?
No: angels are a different order of being (Heb. ii.16).
Have angels bodies as glorified men will have?
No: they are only spirits.

§ 3. Degrees of Reward.

Will all at last enjoy this life everlasting?
No: our Lord speaks of those who "shall go away into everlasting punishment" (Matt. xxv. 46).
Will all the wicked receive the same punishment?
No: our Lord tells us some will be "beaten with many stripes," some "with few stripes."
But cannot all sins be now forgiven?
Yes: to those who repent and believe the Gospel.
Will all the righteous have the same reward?
No: it is expressly said that "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour."

Whitsun-Day.

I BELIEVE IN THE HOLY GHOST.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Acts ii. 1-22	Deut. xvi. 1-18	John xvi. 1-16
Text	John xiv. 16,17	Joel ii. 28	John xiv. 26

§ 1. The Descent of the Holy Ghost.

What article of the Creed does Whitsun-Day recall to our minds? I believe in the Holy Ghost.
What does the word "Ghost" mean?
Spirit.
Who is the Holy Ghost?
The Third Person in the Trinity.
When was the Holy Spirit sent down?
On the day of Pentecost.
What is the English name for Pentecost?
Whitsun-Day.
Has Whitsun-Day or Pentecost been always observed in the Church in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost?
Yes: from the beginning (Acts xviii. 21; xx. 16).

What was the sign of His presence?
Cloven tongues as of fire sat upon the Apostles (Acts ii. 3, 4).
What wondrous gift did He bestow upon them?
The gift of tongues or languages.
Is the power to speak languages or to work miracles the greatest gift of the Holy Ghost?
No; His best gifts are those which make us holy (Luke x. 20).

§ 2. The Lord, The Giver of Life.

What do you believe respecting the Holy Ghost?
I believe that He is God. (For proof see Trinity Sunday.)
What else do you confess that you believe respecting Him?
That He is "the Giver of Life."
What life?
The life of the soul, or spiritual life.

§ 3. The Holy Ghost in the Scriptures.

What great gift do we owe to the Holy Spirit?
The Holy Scriptures.

§ 4. The Holy Ghost in the Ministry.

What other gift do we owe to the Holy Spirit?
The ministry of the Church.

§ 5. The Holy Ghost in Baptism and Renewal.

What did the Holy Spirit do for you in your baptism?
He made me a member of Christ.
Is the Holy Spirit only given you in Baptism?
No: I am taught by the Church to pray that I may "daily be renewed by God's Holy Spirit" (Collect for Christmas Day).
How does the Holy Ghost renew us?
By shedding abroad the love of God in our hearts.

§ 6. The Holy Ghost in Confirmation and Holy Communion.

What particular rite was ordained that in it we might receive the Holy Spirit?
Confirmation, or the laying on of hands.

What does He do for us in the Holy Communion?
He prepares us to receive it aright, *i.e.*, in faith and prayer.
What besides?
He consecrates the elements so that through them we partake of the Body and Blood of Christ.

§ 7. The Holy Ghost in Repentance and Conversion.

If we fall into sin or forgetfulness of God, is there any work of the Spirit of God yet granted to us?
Yes: He sometimes renews us by repentance.
Can wilful sinners count upon His renewing them to repentance?
No.
What short prayer respecting the abiding of God's Spirit in us are we taught to use?
"Take not Thy Holy Spirit from us" (Psalm li. 11).

Trinity Sunday.

THE HOLY TRINITY.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John xiv. 15-27	Ge. i. & ii. to v. 4	John iii. 1-14
Text	Luke iii. 22	Is. vi. 3	Matt. xxviii. 19

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. The Holy Trinity.

What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?
First, I learn to believe in God the Father, etc.
What name is given by the Church to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost?
The Trinity. The Ever-Blessed Trinity.
What does Trinity mean?
Three in one. Three Persons in One God.
What is each Person in the Ever-Blessed Trinity?
God and Lord.

Are there then three Gods or three Lords?
No: there is only one God.

§ 2. Christ is called God.

Who is the Second Person in the Trinity?
God the Son—Jesus Christ.
What is the name given to Him in the first verses of St. John's Gospel?
The Word.
What does St. John say of the Word?
"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

§ 3. Christ Speaks as God.

What other proof have we that our Lord is God?
He says things which only God can say.
Mention one of these things.
"Where two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them" (Matt. xviii. 20).
To Whom does this power of being in every place belong?
To the one true God.

§ 4. Christ Acts as God.

Mention two great works which God alone can do?
He alone creates. He raises the dead.
Is it ever said that the Son of God has the power to create?
Yes: "All things were made by Him" (John i. 3).
Is it ever said that the Son of God has power to raise the dead?
Yes: He Himself claims to do so (John vi. 54).

§ 5. Christ Receives Worship as God.

Give an instance of angels worshipping Christ.
When He was born (Heb. i. 6).
Give an instance of men worshipping Him.
The Magi (Matt. ii. 11).

§ 6. The Holy Ghost is God.

Is the Holy Ghost called God in Scripture?
Yes: He is called God.
What is the Christian's body made in Baptism?
"The temple of the Holy Ghost" (1 Cor. vi. 19).
And because of this what does it become?
"The temple of God" (1 Cor. iii. 16).

§ 7. Our Duty.

If then all these things can be said of the Son and of the Holy Ghost as well as of the Father, what is our duty?
We must worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity.

How do we worship and glorify the Trinity in Unity in the services of the Church?
In the Gloria Patri; in the Litany; in the Creeds; in the Te Deum.

First Sunday after Trinity.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH — FORESHADOWED AND FORETOLD.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. iii.	Num. iii. 1-14	Mat. xvi. 13 end
Text.....	Matt. iii. 1, 2	Jer. xxxiii. 22	Matt. xvi. 18

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this," *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. The Church the One Way of Salvation.

What is the next article of the Creed?
The Holy Catholic Church.

By Whom then was the Holy Catholic Church made?
By God and not by man.

Why is it necessary to believe in the one Holy Catholic Church?
Because it is God's one appointed way of salvation.

Does it make any difference then what Church or sect we belong to if we are only aiming at the right place?
It makes a great difference whether we obey Christ or disobey Him.

Is it important then that we should know what His Church is? Yes: it is very important.

§ 2. The Jewish Church.

Did God have a Church on earth before the Holy Catholic Church?
Yes: He had the Church of Israel or Jewish Church.

Who founded this Church?
God Himself.
By what rite or sign were persons admitted to it?
By circumcision.
What ministry did God appoint over the Jewish Church?
A priesthood in three orders, High Priest, Priest, and Levite (Lev. viii.; Num. iii. 1–14).
What was the penalty of usurping the priest's office?
The penalty was death to any one who attempted to exercise the duties of a priest until he was regularly ordained (Num. iii. 10).
What happened to Korah (a Levite), and Dathan and Abiram (laymen), on their attempting to assume the priesthood?
The earth opened and swallowed them up with all the persons who upheld them (Num. xvi).
If the unlawful entering on the Jewish ministry was punished with death, what should we think of the unlawful exercise of the Christian ministry?
That it would be sinful in the highest degree.

§ 3. Schism in the Jewish Church.

Did wicked men in Israel ever attempt to set up another Church in place of that which God had set up?
Yes; King Jeroboam and the men of the Northern or Ten Tribes did so.
How did God show His hatred of this sin?
He denounced it by His prophets (1 Kings xiii. xiv.).
What was the end?
The Northern kingdom with its schismatical and man-made church, after an existence of only 250 years, was brought to utter ruin, never more to rise again (2 Kings xvii. 1–24).

§ 4. The Church or Sect of the Samaritans.

Is there any other instance in the Old Testament of a false church or sect being set up as a rival to the one Church or Kingdom of God?
Yes: the church or sect of the Samaritans.
What was Christ's judgment upon it?
While treating its members with the greatest love and gentleness, He refused to acknowledge it as a part of God's Kingdom (John iv. 22).

§ 5. God's Ancient Church a Visible Society.

Were all the members of the true Church saved?

By no means.

Of what use then was the Church?

It was God's way of salvation (Rom. iii. 1–5).

Why then were not all saved?

Because all did not comply with the conditions of salvation which God laid down for them.

§ 6. The Jewish Church the Seed of the Catholic Church.

Was the Jewish Church meant to continue forever?

Not in its first or Jewish form. It was to prepare the way for the Church Catholic (Gal. iii. 24 to end).

What is the meaning of Catholic?

Universal, including all nations.

Was the Jewish Church a Catholic Church?

No: it was confined, in God's wisdom, to one nation only, namely to the children of Abraham.

What relation did the Jewish Church have to the Holy Catholic Church?

That of a seed to a plant. The Holy Catholic Church grew out of the Jewish.

§ 7. The Jewish Church the "Shadow" of the Catholic Church.

Why is it necessary to know the nature and history of the Jewish Church?

Because in God's wisdom, the Jewish Church was not only meant to be the seed of the Catholic Church, but also to be its "shadow."

What is the essential character of a shadow?

It gives the exact outline of some body or substance.

Second Sunday after Trinity.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH PREPARED AND FOUNDED.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. x. 1–16	Is. lii.	Acts ii. 37-end
Text	Luke x. 16	Is. liv. 1	Acts ii. 42

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Christ Prepares the Church.

Did our Lord establish His Church while He was on earth?

No: He always spoke of it as future. "Upon this rock I *will* build My Church."

What then did He do?

He prepared for its coming.

In what way did our Lord prepare for the foundation of His Church?

He gathered a band of disciples and out of these He chose twelve to be the founders and governors of His Church.

§ 2. Christ Teaches that the Church has an "Outward and Visible Form."

§ 3. Christ Teaches that the Church has an "Inward and Spiritual Life."

§ 4. Christ's Commandments "Concerning the Church."

During what time especially did our Lord give His Apostles instructions how to found His Church?

During the forty days that He was on earth after He rose from the dead (Acts i. 2, 3).

§ 5. Christ gives the Apostles Power to Govern the Church.

Did our Lord do anything else to the Apostles during these forty days besides telling them how to build His Church?

Yes; He gave them great powers over His Church.

Did Christ give these powers only to the first twelve Apostles?

No; He tells them that their powers are to continue "alway, even unto the end of the world."

As the twelve Apostles to whom this was spoken lived but a short time on earth, what does this show?

It shows that though the first Apostles died, the *office* which they held was to continue "alway, even unto the end of the world."

In what way was the office of Apostle to be continued?

By the first Apostles appointing successors and ordaining them with prayer and the laying on of hands.

§ 6. The Church Founded.

When was the Church, as foretold and described and prepared by Christ, actually founded?

On the day of Pentecost.

Where was our Lord on that day?

He had ascended into Heaven ten days before.

By whom then did our Lord found His Church?

By His Apostles.

§ 7. Four Marks of the Holy Catholic Church.

What is told us about the condition of the laity or people?

It is said that "they continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in (the) breaking of (the) bread, and in (the) prayers" (Acts ii. 42). (The word "the" is in the original.)

What may we call these four things in which the members of the Church "continued"?

We may call them the four marks by which baptized Christians in all ages may know whether they are living in that one true Church which Christ's Apostles founded.

What is meant by continuing in the Apostles' Doctrine?

Believing the Apostles' Creed.

What is meant by continuing in the Apostles' Fellowship?

It means that they did not split up into separate bodies, but continued in that one Church over which the Apostles were the rulers under Christ.

What do we call these Apostles now?

Bishops.

What is meant by "the Breaking of the Bread"?

The Holy Eucharist or Communion (1 Cor. x. 16).

What is meant by "the Prayers"?

It means those particular forms of prayer appointed by the Apostles for the daily or weekly celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and for the other services of the Church.

What then are the four great marks whereby any baptized Christian may know that he is a member of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ?

1st. That he continues to hold the Apostles' Creed;

2d. That he is obedient to the Apostles' government;

3d. That he receives the Holy Communion from the hands of the Apostolic Ministry; and

4th. That he joins devoutly in that liturgic form of worship which has been the common worship of the Church from the beginning.

§ 8. The Apostles Founded only One Church.

Did the Apostles found different denominations of Christians?

No; Christ's Apostles founded only One Church as their Lord had commanded them.

What then must we do if we would serve God truly?

We must live and die in that one Church which Christ's Apostles founded in Jerusalem, 1800 years ago, and with which Christ promised to be present "even unto the end of the world."

Third Sunday after Trinity.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH SPREADING AND CONTINUING.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Acts vi.	Is. liv.	Acts xi. 1-22
Text.....	1 Tim. iii. 15	Is. liv. 17	Mat. xxviii. 18, 19, 20

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. The Church Catholic.

Where was the Church of Christ founded?

First in Jerusalem according to our Lord's command (Luke xxiv. 47; Acts i. 4, 8; ii.).

Did our Lord intend that it should remain there like the Jewish Church?

No; He commanded His Apostles to preach the gospel of the kingdom to "all nations."

What name has the Church of Christ to express this feature of its character?

It is called the Catholic or Universal Church, that is, the Church of all nations.

Why was this name given to it?

To distinguish it from God's ancient Church, which was confined to one nation.

§ 2. The Government of the Church.

What was one of the visible joints and bands binding all branches of the Church into one body or vine?

The one ministry ordained by Christ and continued in every local Church.

Of how many orders or ranks did this ministry consist, as we find it referred to in the New Testament?

It consisted of three orders of ministers, namely, Apostles, Elders (that is, Presbyters or Priests), and Deacons.

Who were the first Apostles or Bishops of the Church?

The twelve men whom our Lord had chosen and trained personally (Matt. x. 2, 3, 4).*

Are these the only Apostles?

No; the order of Apostles was to continue "unto the end of the world" (Matt. xxviii. 20).

§ 3. Apostolic Succession.

In what way was the office of Apostle to continue?

By what was called Apostolic Succession.

What is Apostolic Succession?

It is the making of new Apostles by those who are already Apostles.

Can you mention some Apostles who continued the Apostolic Succession after the first Twelve?

St. Barnabas, St. Paul, and St. Timothy.

What does the Prayer Book say about Apostolic Succession?

It says that Christ hath "promised to be with the Ministers of Apostolic Succession to the end of the world" (Office of Institution).

§ 4. The Office of an Apostle.

What was the office or work of an Apostle?

The office of an Apostle was to teach, to feed, and to rule the Church in Christ's stead.

§ 5. The Name of the First Order in the Ministry.

By what name are Apostles called now throughout the whole Church? Bishops.

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* Let the names be learned and recited.

§ 6. The Second Order of the Ministry—Priests.

What is the Second order of the Holy Ministry?

The order of Priests.

What is the office of a Priest?

He has a large share of that power which our Lord gave to His Apostles or Bishops in all its fulness.

What power of the Bishop does he not possess?

The power to confirm and to ordain.

§ 7. The Third Order of the Ministry—Deacons.

What is the third order of the holy ministry?

That of the Deacons.

Where have we an account of the ordination of the first Deacons?

In Acts vi. 1–7.*

What powers of the Ministry do they possess?

Preaching and Baptizing (Acts vi. 10; viii. 5, 12).

What then is our duty towards the Bishops, Priests and Deacons of the Church?

We are bound to respect and "obey" them as those appointed by Christ Himself to "rule over" us and to "watch for (our) souls" (Heb. xiii. 17).

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John xvii. 9–24	Is. lx	Eph. iv. 1–17
Text.....	John xvii. 21	Is. lx. 12	Eph. iv. 4, 5

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. The Catholic Church the one way of Salvation.

Is it very important that we should know whether we are in the Holy Catholic Church or not?

Yes; it is very important because the Church is the one revealed way of salvation (Acts ii. 47).

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* Let the names be learned and recited.

§ 2. Religious Societies in the United States.

Are there many societies in the United States calling themselves churches?

Yes; more than fifty.

Can all these be the Catholic Church which our Lord founded? No; our Lord only set up one Church.

How then can we tell where the Catholic Church is?

By several plain marks.

Name one. Its age.

How old must the Church be?

More than 1,800 years old.

When was the oldest of the sects formed?

Only about 350 years ago.

What is that sin called in Holy Scripture which the founders of these sects committed?

The sin of heresy and schism.

How must we always treat those who are living in heresy or schism?

With love and gentleness.

What besides must we do for those who are living in heresy and schism?

We must pray for them.

§ 3. The Holy Catholic Church in the United States.

Is there a true branch of the Catholic Church in this country?

Yes; that body known as the Protestant Episcopal Church.

What is its true name?

The Holy Catholic Church in the United States.

§ 4. The Four Marks of the Catholic Church.

What four marks are given in Holy Scripture whereby we may always recognize the true Church in every land?

Acts ii. 42. (See 2d S. after Trinity § 7.)

Has the Protestant Episcopal Church these Four Marks?

Yes; she has them all.

§ 5. The American Church Sprung from the Church of England.

From what branch of the Catholic Church do we derive these four gifts which bind us to the Church of the Apostles?

From the Church of England.

Is the Church of England a true branch of the Catholic Church?

Yes; she has always, during 1,800 years, had these Four Marks of Catholic Unity.

§ 6. Organization of the American Church.

(See Middle and Senior Grades.)

§ 7. Extent and Work of the American Church.

(See Middle and Senior Grades.)

§ 8. Our Duty to the Church.

What then is the Protestant Episcopal Church?

It is the true American branch of that One Holy Catholic Church founded 1,800 years ago by our Lord and His Apostles.

If then we really "believe in the Holy Catholic Church," what will we do?

We will live by the Church's rules.

What besides will we do?

We will love the Church as Christ's Body.

What will all this be?

It will simply be doing our duty to Christ Who hath said to us all, "If ye love Me, keep My commandments" (John xiv. 15).

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	1 Cor. xii. 12-28	Is. lxii.	Rev. vii. 9 to end
Text	1 Cor. xii. 13	Ps. cxxxiii. 1	Heb. xii. 22, 23 and part of 24

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. Communion Possible only among Saints.

What clause of the Creed follows the Holy Catholic Church?

The Communion of Saints.

What is meant by "Saints"?
Holy persons, good Christians.
What is meant by the word "Communion"?
Oneness.
Give an instance of communion in natural things.
The eyes, ears, tongue, hands, feet, etc., have communion in the human body.
Is such communion possible between those who are not Saints, that is, between the unholy?
No; there is not and cannot be any real union or communion between the wicked.

§ 2. The Communion of Saints as a Fact.

What then do we mean when we say "I believe in the Communion of Saints"?
We mean that a true and real communion or unity actually exists among all who are indeed Saints.
Who form the Communion of Saints?
God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, together with all good Christians on earth and in Paradise.
Who besides?
The holy angels.

§ 3. The Communion of Saints as a Duty.

What else do we mean when we say "I believe in the Communion of Saints"?
We mean that all baptized members of the Church ought to live and love as one.
Who is the author of all strife and divisions?
Satan.
Who is the author of peace and good will? God.

§ 4. The Duty of Communion with the Living Saints.

What then does belief in the Communion of Saints require of us towards the living?
It requires of us an earnest love for all our brethren in Christ on earth.

§ 5. The Duty of Communion with the Departed Saints.

Does belief in the Communion of Saints require of us any duty towards the departed?
Yes; it forbids us to regard the Saints in Paradise as separated from us.

What is our duty towards the Saints in Paradise?
To remember them.
How are we to remember them?
By frequently calling them to mind as still members of the Church.
How besides are we to remember them?
By prayer for their rest now, and their joy in Heaven hereafter.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Mk xvi. 14–end	2 Sam. xii. 1–15	John xx. 11–24
Text.....	John xx. 23	Is. lv. 7	1 John i. 8, 9

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child know this," *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Sin.

What is the next article of the Christian faith?
I believe in . . . the forgiveness of sins.
What is sin?
Disobedience to God.

§ 2. Forgiveness.

What is the very first declaration of forgiveness under the Gospel?
"Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins" (Acts ii. 38).
What does this passage show?
That in order to have forgiveness we must be baptized.
Have you committed sin since your Baptism?
Yes; "In many things we offend all" (James iii. 2).
What should you do when you have in any way offended God?
I should seek forgiveness from Him.

§ 3. "For Christ's Sake."

For whose sake will God forgive us?
For the sake of Jesus Christ (John xv. 16).

§ 4. The Conditions of Forgiveness.

What must we do before we can expect forgiveness from God?
We must repent.
How must we show our repentance?
By confessing our sins to God.

§ 5. Absolution.

Are there any outward means for conveying God's forgiveness to penitent sinners after Baptism?
There are two: Absolution and Holy Communion.
When does our Lord give authority to absolve?
In the words, "Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained" (John xx. 23).
What is plainly the Church's idea of the usual exercise of this power?
By the public declaration of absolution, private absolution being reserved for those who cannot otherwise quiet their consciences.

§ 6. "Unto the End of the World."

Did our Lord say the wonderful words, "Whose sins ye remit, they are remitted," to the Apostles alone?
No; to the Apostles as the representatives of all future ministers or priests of the Church.
Can these ministers or priests absolve by their own power?
No; no one has ever imagined that they could: "to God only it appertaineth to forgive sins."
Can they absolve impenitent or unbelieving persons?
No; God himself has engaged not to do so.
Why do they absolve or remit sins?
Because God has commissioned them so to do.
For what purpose does this article, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins," seem to have been made a part of the original Gospel of Christ in the Creed?
To guard sinners against despairing of God's mercy, and to assure all true penitents of His pardoning love.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

PREFACE AND FIRST COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Luke x. 25–38	Ex. xix. 1–21	Matt. x. 32–40
Text.....	Matt. xix. 16, 17	Deut. vi. 4, 5	John xii. 44, 45

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments," *to the end.*

§ 1. Obedience.

What was the third thing which your Godparents promised in your name?

That I should keep God's holy will and commandments.

How many commandments are there?

Ten.

Can you give the meaning of the commandments in one word?

Yes; in the one word "love."

§ 2. Salvation.

Why shall we enter Heaven?

Because we are saved by Jesus Christ.

What is salvation?

Deliverance from sin.

Could we be happy in Heaven unless we were saved beforehand?

No; unless we had God's law in our hearts we could not be happy there.

§ 3. God's Love the Motive to Obedience.

Before God gave the Israelites His law, what did He tell them?

What He had done for them (Exod. xx. 2).

Has God done anything like this for us?

Yes; He has done a far greater thing.

What, then, is the great motive to make us love and obey God?

The love of God towards us in giving His only begotten Son to die for us (John iii. 16).

§ 4. The First Commandment.

What is the first commandment?

"Thou shalt have none other gods but Me."

What part of our "duty towards God" teaches what God requires of us in this first commandment?

"My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength."

§ 5. To Believe in Him.

What must we have within us if we would keep this Commandment?

Faith. We must believe in God.

What has God told us that He is?

The Father, the Son, and the Spirit.

§ 6. To Fear Him.

What is the next point in our duty towards God under this commandment?

We must fear Him.

How must we learn to fear God?

We must remember that God always sees us.

§ 7. To Love Him.

What is the third point in our duty towards God as taught by this commandment?

To love Him with all our heart, mind, soul, and strength.

In what way is the love of God to be shown?

In the one way of keeping His commandments; for Christ says: "He that hath My commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth Me" (John xiv. 21).

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John iv. 5-27	Ex. xxxii. 1-21	Rev. v. 6 to end
Text	John iv. 24	Ps. xcv. 6	Phil. ii. 10, 11

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Idolatry.

Repeat the second commandment.

What great truth does our Lord teach us to make us worship God aright?

"God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth" (John iv. 24).

§ 2. To Worship Him.

How is this commandment explained in the words of the "duty towards God?"

My duty towards God is . . . . to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him.

Does this worship include outward worship as well as inward?

Yes; there can be no real inward worship without outward.

How do we worship God in body?

By using some lowly posture of devotion, such as bowing down to Him, or kneeling before Him.

Is this needful?

Yes; because our Blessed Saviour, God and Man, when in the garden, kneeled down and prayed (Luke xxii. 41); and not only so, but fell on His face and prayed (Matt. xxvi. 39).

Can there be outward worship without inward?

Yes; men can draw near to God with their lips and their hearts be far from Him.

§ 3. To Give Him Thanks, etc.

What besides worshipping God does this commandment enjoin?

To give God thanks.

For what are we to give God thanks?

For everything.

What else does this commandment enjoin?

To put our whole trust in God.

What is the fourth thing enjoined by this commandment?

To call upon God.

At what times should we call upon God?

At all times (1 Thess. v. 17).

When especially?

In times of temptation and trouble.

§ 4. "A Jealous God."

Why are we to keep this commandment?
Because God is a jealous God.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. v. 33-38	1 Kgs xviii.17-41	John v. 31–end
Text.....	James v. 12	Ps. cxl. 9	John v. 39

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Taking God's Name in Vain.

What is the third commandment?

In what way do men openly and directly break this commandment?
By false swearing or perjury; because, when we take an oath, we solemnly call upon God to witness that what we say is true.

Are we Christians permitted to take an oath in a court of justice?
Yes; our Lord did so.

To what, then, does our Lord refer when He says, "Swear not at all?"
To all oaths used to garnish common talk.

How, besides, is this commandment broken?
By cursing.

In what other way is this commandment broken?
By all jesting with holy things.

In what other ways is this commandment broken?
By all irreverent behavior in Church, especially during public worship.

§ 2. Honoring His Holy Name.

How does the Church teach us, in the "duty towards God," that we are to keep this commandment?
By honoring God's holy name and His word.

How must we honor God's Holy Name?
By making His saving name known among the

heathen, and among those Christians who are living as the heathen.

What have we (according to the Catechism) to honor besides the Holy Name of God?

His word. That is, the Scriptures.

What does God say about him who breaks this commandment?

"The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain."

What should be our prayer in regard to this commandment?

"Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips" (Psalm cxli. 3).

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Acts xx. 7–17	Ex. xvi. 22–31	Matt xxviii. 1-10
Text.....	Mark ii. 27, 28	Lev. xix. 30	Mark xvi. 2

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. Work and Rest.

What is the fourth commandment?

What does this commandment forbid?

It forbids all idleness on working days, as well as all unnecessary work on the Lord's day.

What does Sabbath mean?

Rest.

§ 2. The Memorial of our Creation and Redemption.

Of what was the weekly Sabbath to remind the Jews?

Of God their Maker: inasmuch as on this day God rested from His work of Creation.

Of what besides was the Sabbath to remind the Jews?

Of their redemption from Egyptian bondage.

What day of the week was the Jewish Sabbath?

Saturday.

Why did they keep Saturday?

Because on that day they escaped from Egypt.

On what day of the week do we Christians keep the Sabbath?
On Sunday.
Why on Sunday?
Because on that day of the week our Saviour conquered death for us by rising from the dead.

§ 3. How to be Observed.

How did the early Christians mark the Lord's day?
By the celebration of the Eucharist.
But did they not mark it by prayer, praise, and reading of Scripture?
Yes; but all these were parts of the Eucharistic service, or in addition to it (Acts xx. 7).
In what further way should we observe the Lord's day?
We should abstain from all work, except what is absolutely needful (Luke xiii. 15).
What have you to say respecting the sin of those who work, or buy and sell, or keep open places of business on this day?
That they not only profane the Lord's day themselves, but oblige others to profane it.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Eph. vi. 1-10	1 Sam. iii.	Rom. xiii. 1-11
Text	Heb. xiii. 17	Prov. xxx. 17	Rom. xiii. 1

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this" *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Duty Towards my Neighbor.

Repeat the fifth commandment.
Into how many tables have the ten commandments been divided?
Into two. The first four being the first table, and the last six the second.
What does the second table enforce?
Our duty towards our neighbor.
What does our Saviour say is the second great commandment of the Law?
"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

§ 2. Love, Honor and Succor, etc.

How is the fifth commmandment explained in "the duty towards our neighbor"?

First, that I am to love, honor, and succor my father and mother.

What example have we to enforce the keeping of this commandment?

That of our Blessed Lord, Who, though "God over all," was subject to His mother and St. Joseph (Luke ii. 51).

How should we succor our parents?

By supporting and comforting them in sickness and in age.

§ 3. The Civil Authority.

Does this commandment require you to honor any persons besides your parents?

Yes; I am to honor and obey the President, the Governor of the State, and all that are put in authority under them.

§ 4. Governors, Teachers, Pastors, etc.

Are you to obey any other persons besides your parents and the civil authority?

Yes; I must submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters.

Who are your teachers?

My schoolmasters, or tutors, or my Sunday-school teacher, while I am in his class.

Who are your spiritual pastors?

The Bishops and Clergy, especially my Parish Priest (Heb. xiii. 17).

Who are your masters?

Our employers (Col. iii. 22, 23).

In serving their earthly masters, whom are servants to serve?

Their heavenly Master, the Lord Christ.

§ 5. My Betters.

In what other respect does your duty toward your neighbor teach you to observe the fifth commandment?

I am to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: that is, to my elders and those above me in station (Rom. xiii. 7).

§ 6. The Promise.

What are the words of the promise attached to this commandment?

"That thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." (See Eph. vi. 2.)

How will this be fulfilled?

God will make good this promise, either in this world, or in the world to come.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. v. 17-27	Gen. iv. 1-16	John iii. 10-end
Text	Matt. v. 22	Lev. xix. 18	John iii. 15

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Murder.

What is the sixth commandment?

What is the crime of murder?

Taking away the life of a fellow-creature from revenge, hatred, or desire of gain.

Mention some way in which the letter of the sixth commandment is broken.

By wilfully neglecting to save a fellow-creature from death, when it is in our power to do so (as when one, who has the means of helping him, suffers a poor man to die of hunger).

Can the sixth commandment be broken by our treatment of the brute creation?

Yes; all cruelty to dumb animals is of the nature of murder.

§ 2. The Murderous Spirit.

How is this commandment explained in the "duty towards my neighbor"?

"My duty towards my neighbor is to . . . hurt

nobody by word or deed . . . to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart."

Why are we taught that this commandment is broken when we hurt any one by word or deed?

Because our Lord tells us so.

What does St. John say?

"Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."

§ 3. Righteous Anger.

Are there any things which, if we are true Christians, will make us righteously angry?

Yes; the sight of sin, and hearing the faith denied or explained away by those who are bound to profess it.

Do we ever read of our Lord being angry?

Yes; in Mark iii. 5 it is written concerning certain hypocrites that "He looked round about on them with anger."

Should we bear any ill-will against those who sin in these ways?

No. We should only hate the sin, not the sinner.

§ 4. Soul Murder.

Who was it who, according to our Lord first broke this commandment?

Satan. "He was a murderer from the beginning."

What learn we from this?

That this commandment is most foully broken when we tempt others to sin, and so destroy, not their bodies, but their souls.

§ 5. "Love is the Fulfilling of the Law."

What is the spirit of this commandment?

A spirit of charity and forgiveness.

What then does this commandment forbid?

All anger, hatred, envy, quarrelsomeness, and calling names.

What does our Blessed Saviour say?

"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration	Matt. v. 27-33	Gen. xix. 12-29	John ii. 1-12
Text.....	Matt. v. 8	Gen. ii. 24	Mark x. 7, 8, 9

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Marriage.

What is the seventh commandment?

What does the seventh commandment forbid?

It forbids that a man or woman should have more than one living wife or one living husband.

Can a marriage be dissolved or broken?

No power but that of death can break a marriage (Rom. vii. 2, 3).

§ 2. Impure Thoughts.

How are children to try to keep this commandment?

By watching their hearts, lest they think of any evil filthy things.

What does our Lord say to encourage us to do this?

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God" (Matt. v. 8).

§ 3. Impure Words.

How besides should we try to keep this commandment?

By being watchful over our tongues, lest we say any filthy bad words, or even any coarse words.

Should we listen to such words?

No; to listen to them with pleasure (or without reproof) is as bad as to repeat them.

§ 4. Other Sources of Impurity.

How is this commandment explained in the duty towards your neighbor?

That it is my duty to "keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity."

Why?

Because eating or drinking too much lead directly to sins against this commandment.

In what other way are many led to break this commandment?

By a love of dress.

Mention another way in which many are led to break this commandment.

By looking upon what is forbidden.

§ 5. Our Bodies Sacred.

How does St. Paul warn Christians against sins of impurity?

He says, "Know ye not that your *bodies* are the members of Christ?" etc. (1 Cor. vi. 15).

What then should you remember?

That if I allow any evil in my heart, or on my tongue, or in my life, I defile Christ's body.

And what should the remembrance of this make you do?

It should make me keep myself pure in body and soul.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John xii. 1-9	Mal. iii. 1-13	Luke xix. 1-11
Text.....	Eph. iv. 28	Mal. iii. 10	Rom. xiii. 8

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Dishonesty in Trade.

What is the eighth commandment?

Can we break this commandment when we do not actually lay hands upon the goods of another?

Yes; we break it by all manner of cheating and dishonesty.

How do persons in trade break this commandment?

By using false weights and measures.

Mention another case.

When we buy, or receive as a gift, that which we have reason to think has been stolen.

§ 2. Debt.

Mention another way of breaking this commandment.

By not paying our debts.

Is it absolutely wrong to borrow?

No; but it is always best to deny ourselves rather than to do so.

§ 3. Bribery, etc.

What evil practices are akin to the sin of dishonesty?

Gambling, betting, and reckless speculating.

Are idle people, or those who neglect their work, dishonest?

Yes; when they are in the employment of another.

Why? Because they are paid for their time and service.

If we find anything that is lost, what should we do?

We should take pains to find the right owner and restore it to him.

What is akin to stealing, and so joined with it in the duty towards our neighbor?

Picking, as taking small portions from food which we are sent with, or plucking fruit or flowers in a garden without leave.

§ 4. Robbing Parents and Robbing God.

May children take what belongs to their parents?

No; God tells us this is a great sin.

Can the selfish, and those who give nothing to God's service or to the poor, be called honest?

No; God says that they "rob" Him (Mal. iii. 8).

§ 5. What we Must do.

If in time past we have stolen anything, what must we do?

We must restore it.

How, with God's blessing, can we best avoid dishonesty?

By learning and laboring truly to get our own living.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. xii. 22-38	2 Sam. xvi. 5-15	Acts v. 1-12
Text	Matt. xii. 36, 37	Lev. xix. 16	1 Pet. iii. 10

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. Lying and Slandering.

What is the ninth commandment?

What is the explanation of this commandment in the duty towards your neighbor.

I am to "keep my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering."

What is the great sin against which this commandment is given? Perjury.

What is that?

It is swearing or affirming what is untrue of our neighbor.

But supposing that we are not upon our oath, is it equally wrong to say what is false?

Yes; it is equally a violation of this commandment.

What will be the punishment of liars in the world to come?

"There shall in no wise enter into it (Heaven) anything that . . . . maketh a lie."

§ 2. Evil Speaking.

Can this commandment be broken in any other way besides "lying and slandering"?

Yes; by "evil-speaking," that is, by telling of the evil we find or imagine we find in our neighbors.

If any of our neighbors have done wrong, should we expose them?

Not unless it is our strict duty to do so.

What would charity lead us to do?

To conceal a fault rather than expose it.

§ 3. Much Speaking.

What persons are especially in danger of breaking this commandment?

Idle talkative persons, and busybodies.

What warning does our Lord give us about much speaking?

"Every idle (that is, thoughtless, unconsidered) word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the Day of Judgment."

§ 4. To Refrain the Tongue.

If we are to keep this ninth commandment, over what member must we watch?

Over our tongues.

What prayer have we in Scripture for grace to keep this commandment?

"Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips" (Psalm cxli. 3).

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

THE TENTH COMMANDMENT.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Mat. xv. 1-21	2 Kings v. 20-end	Luke xi. 33-45
Text.....	Mat. xii. 35	Prov. iv. 23	Luke xi. 34

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this" *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Covetousness.

What is the tenth commandment?

How is it enforced in the duty towards our neighbor?

In the words, "not to covet nor desire other men goods."

What has this commandment to do with?

It has to do with the secret desires and inclinations of our hearts.

What do you mean by coveting?

I mean desiring to have something which I do not now possess.

What is it which you are not to covet?

Anything that is my neighbor's.

But may not we sometimes wish to buy at a lawful price the goods of our neighbor?

Yes: we may, if he is willing to sell them.

When then is it wrong to desire what belongs to our neighbors?

When the desire leads us to get it, or to wish to get it, in some wrong or sinful way.

§ 2. Examples.

How did sin enter into the world?

Through covetousness (Gen. iii. 6).

How was this?

Eve desired (or coveted) to eat a fruit which God had strictly forbidden her to touch.

What sin occasioned the falling away of an Apostle and the betrayal of our Lord?

Covetousness, which led Judas to steal what was in the bag (John xii. 6).

§ 3. Selfishness.

Can men be covetous even though they do not desire other men's goods?

Yes; when they are always thinking about increasing their own goods.

How besides?

When they think that their riches are given to them for themselves alone.

What does our Lord say will be the final portion of those who so hold their own that they can spare nothing for the relief of want?

He says that He will say to them at the Last Day, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire . . . for I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat," etc. (Matt. xxv. 41 to end).

How then is this commandment to be obeyed?

Only by earnest prayer to God for the cleansing of our hearts.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

PRAYER.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Luke xi. 1–14	Dan. vi. 1–24	Matt. vi. 1–19
Text	Luke xi. 13	Ecc. v. 2	Phil. iv. 6

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Prayer.

"*My good child know this,*" *etc.*

What must God give us to enable us to walk in His commandments and serve Him?

His special grace.

What is meant by special grace?
A particular gift of God's Holy Spirit to each person.
How are we to obtain this special grace?
By diligent prayer.
If we do not serve God, whose fault is it? Our own fault.
Why? Because God, through Christ, promises to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.

§ 2. How to Pray.

How must we pray, if our prayers are to be answered?
We must pray—
1. In the name of Christ (John xvi. 23).
2. With faith, *i.e.*, assuredly believing that God will keep His promise, and, if it be good for us, answer our prayer (Mark. xi. 24).

What must we always join with prayer?
Thanksgiving (Phil. iv. 6).
What further condition does our Lord lay down?
That we must forgive others (Mark xi. 25, 26).
Should we use any other words than those which the Lord has taught us?
Yes; unless we speak to God in our own words we cannot open our hearts to Him.
Why is the Lord's Prayer the best of all prayers?
Because the Lord Jesus gave it to us.

§ 3. Times of Prayer.

When, at least, ought we specially to pray?
Privately at home every morning and night, and on Sundays and other great festivals publicly in church.
What should you always do before taking your meals?
I should offer up a short prayer or grace, such as, "Bless, O Lord, this provision of Thy bounty to our use, and give us thankful hearts, for Christ's sake. Amen."

§ 4. Forms of Prayer.

Did God's ancient Church of Israel use forms of prayer in divine service?
Yes; they could not do otherwise.
What proof have we of this in the Old Testament?
The book of Psalms formed the chief part of the Prayer Book of the Jewish Church.

Did our Lord ever command us to use a form of prayer?
Yes; when He gave us the Lord's Prayer.
When the Apostles founded the Church did they use forms of prayer?
Yes; Holy Scripture plainly tells us that they did. (See 2d Sunday after Trinity, § 7.)
Has the Church ever ceased to use forms of prayer in her public worship?
No; worship by precomposed forms has been the universal and unvarying custom of the Church in every age from the beginning.

§ 5. Vestments in Public Prayer.

Why do the clergy wear a vestment or special dress in Divine Service?
As a sign and a reminder of the reverence due to God.
Is there any other reason for wearing a vestment in public worship?
It is a badge of office reminding the people that the minister of Divine Service is an authorized servant of God.
What further reason?
It has always been the custom of God's Ministry since the days of Aaron, the head of the first or Jewish order of priesthood.
What authority had the Jewish Ministry for wearing vestments in Divine Service?
The authority of God Himself (Ex. xxviii.).
Has the Church of Christ always employed vestments in divine service?
Yes; from the very beginning.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

OUR FATHER, HALLOWED BE THY NAME.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Matt. xxi. 1-17	Ex. iii. 1-16	Rev. iv.
Text	Matt. xxi. 12, 13	Ps. lxxxix. 8	Rev. iv. 11

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.
From the beginning to "people of God."

§ 1. Our Father.

What do we learn by our Lord bidding us say "Our" Father?

That we must not be thinking of ourselves alone, even in prayer.

Do any of the Apostles ever say "My Father" in their prayers?

No; they never once separate themselves from their brethren in their approaches to God.

§ 2. Who art in Heaven.

In invoking or addressing God, of what do we make mention?

Of His dwelling-place, for we say, "Our Father, Who art in Heaven."

But does not God fill Heaven and earth?

Yes; but He has taught us that He especially dwells in Heaven.

When our Lord speaks of our Father in Heaven, with whom does He compare Him?

With our fathers on earth.

In what respect?

In His far greater readiness to hear the prayers of His children (Matt. vii. 9, 11).

§ 3. Hallowed be Thy Name.

What is the next part of the Lord's Prayer?

The six petitions.

What is the first of these?

Hallowed be Thy Name.

What do we mean by hallowing anything?

Keeping it holy (the Lord's Day, for example).

How, first of all, are we to hallow God's Name?

By calling upon His Name in holy worship.

Who hallow God's Name in Heaven?

The cherubim and seraphim, who continually cry, "Holy, Holy, Holy" (Is. vi. 3).

Who hallow God's Name on earth?

Christians, in their holy worship.

Are we to honor God's Name with our lips only?

No; with our hearts and in our lives.

What are we taught by the fact that this petition is the first petition?

That we should seek, and pray for, the glory of God above all things.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Rev. xxii.	Ge xxviii. 10-end	Rev vii 9 to end
Text.....	Matt. vii. 21	Ps. xl. 10.	Heb. i. 14.

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is his."

§ 1. Thy Kingdom Come.

What is the second petition?

Thy kingdom come.

What does the kingdom of God mean?

It means the Church of Jesus Christ.

What then do we pray for when we say "Thy kingdom come"?

We pray that God may rule in the hearts of ourselves and of all men.

§ 2. Doing God's Will.

What is the third petition?

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven.

What grace do you ask for in this petition?

For grace to do God's will.

§ 3. Submitting to God's Will.

What further grace do you ask for when you say, "Thy will be done"?

That I may have grace to suffer patiently all that God lays upon me.

Who set us an example of thus saying "Thy will be done"?

Our Saviour, in the Garden of Gethsemane.

§ 4. As it is in Heaven.

To whom does our Lord direct our thoughts every time we say this petition of the Lord's Prayer?

To the holy angels.

Who are the angels?

The holy spirits who live in Heaven.

What do the holy angels do in Heaven?

They always do God's will.

Have the angels anything to do for men on earth?
Yes; they are sent by God to watch over Christian people night and day, and they take the souls of the faithful to Paradise when they die.

§ 5. Angels our Fellow Servants and Examples.

What communion or fellowship besides have we with the angels?
We join with them as "fellow servants" in the worship and praise of God.

To what especially in the holy angels does our Lord direct our minds in this prayer?
To the willingness and the perfectness with which they do God's will in Heaven.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

GIVE US THIS DAY, AND FORGIVE US, ETC.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John vi. 22-36	1 Kgs xvii. 1-17	Mt. xviii 21-end
Text	John vi. 27	Prov. xxx. 8	Mark xi. 25

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

§ 1. Daily Bread.

What is the fourth petition?
Give us this day (or day by day) our daily bread.

What is the explanation of this petition in the "Desire"?
"I pray unto God, that He will send us all things that are needful both for our souls and bodies."

Is it not our duty to labor for our daily bread?
Yes; but if God did not give rain and sunshine, and protect what is sown from blight, we should have no food.

Must those who have no need to labor for daily food say this prayer?
Yes; because God can, at any time, take away all their goods.

By teaching us to say give us "this" day, what does our Lord enjoin?

That we say this prayer daily, and early each day.

§ 2. The Bread of the Soul.

What else do we pray for in this petition?

The bread of the soul; our Lord Jesus Christ.

In what words does our Lord teach us this?

"I am the Bread of Life."

What then, above all things, do we ask for when we say, "Give us this day our daily bread"?

We ask that God would give us daily that new life of soul and body which is only in His Son Jesus.

§ 3. Forgive us.

What is the fifth petition?

And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.

How can we be forgiven when we owe so much to God?

He will forgive us for Christ's sake.

§ 4. As we Forgive.

Will all men be forgiven?

No; only those who repent and believe the Gospel.

What is one part of a true repentance?

We must forgive others.

By what parable does our Lord teach us this truth?

By that of the Unmerciful Servant (Matt. xviii.).

What will make us always ready to forgive even the greatest injuries?

The remembrance of how much "God for Christ's sake" has forgiven us.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

AND LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

	1	2	3
Scripture Illustration..	Matt. iv. 1-13	Dan. iii. 8 to end	1 Cor. x. 1-14
Text.....	Heb. iv. 15	Zech. xiii. 9	1 Cor. x. 13

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child, know this," *to* "Amen, so be it."

§ 1. Temptation and Evil.

What is the last petition of the Lord's Prayer?

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

What is the meaning of temptation?

Trial.

Is temptation itself sin?

No; it only becomes sin when we yield to it.

Who is the great example of one led into temptation or trial by God Himself?

Our Lord Jesus Christ. "Then was Jesus led up *of the Spirit* into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil" (Matt. iv. 1).

Can we be free from temptation as long as we are in the world?

No; so long as we are in the world we are in a state of trial.

§ 2. Our Temptations.

What are some of the temptations to which we are constantly exposed?

We are tempted within by our own sinful nature.

Give examples of such temptations.

Anger, lust, greediness, desire for strong drink, sloth, pride.

What temptations are we exposed to from without?

The example of wicked men, bad words, bad companions, bad books, bad pictures, false teaching about God and religion.

Are we exposed to any other temptations from without?

Yes; the word of God teaches us that we are surrounded by wicked spirits, who have the power to put bad thoughts in our hearts.

§ 3. Watch and Pray.

Can we of ourselves resist temptation?

No.

Is it then our own fault if we fall into sin?

Yes; because God has promised to uphold us if we call upon Him in prayer.

Must we do something in addition to praying if we would conquer temptations?

Yes; we must "watch" as well as pray.

What must we watch against?

The very first beginnings of any evil wish or desire.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

THE NATURE OF THE SACRAMENTS.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John i. 1-15.	Num. xxi. 1-10.	Mark v. 24-35.
Text.....	Col. ii. 9.	Num. xxi. 8.	Mark v 25, 27, 28

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. Two Sacraments Generally Necessary to Salvation.

How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in His Church?

Two only, etc.

In what words has our Lord declared Baptism to be necessary to salvation?

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved" (Mark xvi. 16).

In what words does our Lord declare the Holy Communion to be necessary to salvation?

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you" (John vi. 53).

§ 2. The Sacraments Means Whereby We Receive Grace.

What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?

What is a means?

A channel by which something is carried or conveyed. (A pipe is a means of conveying water.)

Have we any instance of our Lord's using his flesh or body as a sacrament or means of conveying spiritual grace?

Yes; when He laid His holy hands on the little children in blessing, we believe that those children received spiritual grace by His act (Mark x. 13).

§ 3. The Sacraments Pledges to Assure us of Grace Received.

What besides a "means" does the Catechism declare a Sacrament to be?

"A pledge to assure us" or make us sure of grace received.

Do the Sacraments assure us that we receive spiritual grace if we are not in a fit state to receive it?

By no means; if we have not a living faith we receive nothing from God.

What marked illustration of this have we in the New Testament?

On one occasion the crowd thronged and pressed Christ's body, but only one woman in that crowd who touched Him in faith received any "virtue" from Him (Mark v. 30, 31).

What then are the two Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper?

They are means and pledges of connection between Christ and us.

§ 4. Two Parts in a Sacrament.

How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

Two: the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Who has joined together these two parts?

Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Do we know how they are joined?

No; this is a great mystery known only to God.

Fifth Sunday before Advent.*

(ALSO, SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.)

BAPTISM—THE OUTWARD SIGN.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John iii. 1-14	Gen. vii. 1-19	Acts viii. 26-39
Text.....	John iii. 5	Ps. xlvi. 4	Mark xvi. 15, 16

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From the beginning to "people of God."

* This lesson is only to be used in the Trinity season when there are more than twenty-two Sundays after Trinity.

§ 1. Types of Baptism.

What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?

Water; wherein the person is baptized, etc.

Are there any types in the Old Testament of Baptism in water as a means of grace?

Yes; the writers of the New Testament mention two.

What is the first of these?

The salvation of Noah in the ark.

What does the ark mean?

The ark means the Church.

How does the flood represent Baptism?

As the waters of the flood saved Noah by bearing up the ark, so Baptism now saves the Church and all its faithful members.

What other event in the Old Testament is referred to in the New as a type of Baptism?

The deliverance of the children of Israel in the waters of the Red Sea.

§ 2. The Outward Sign.

Who ordained water as the outward sign of Baptism?

Christ Himself.

In what words?

In the words, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit" (John iii. 5).

§ 3. Modes of Baptizing.

How many modes of baptizing does our branch of the Church recognize?

Two; dipping or immersion in water, and the pouring on of water. (See Baptismal office.)

Is it certain that immersion or dipping the whole body was the original method of baptizing?

No; it cannot be proved in a single instance from Holy Scripture that Baptism was ever administered by plunging the whole body under water.

Is it probable that all (if any) of the persons whose baptisms are mentioned in the New Testament were immersed?

No; such a thing is very improbable.

§ 4. In the Name, etc.

Is the mere application of water without the use of any words sufficient?

No; according to Christ's commandment we bap-

tize in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

What does the belief that we must receive grace through outward signs do for us?

It humbles the pride of our natural hearts.

Fourth Sunday before Advent.*

(ALSO THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.)

BAPTISM—THE INWARD GRACE.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Rom. vi. 1-14.	2 Kings v. 1-15	Acts xxi. 40 to xxii. 17.
Text.....	Col. ii. 12.	Ps. li. 7.	Acts xxii. 16.

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "You said that your" *to* "anything that is His."

§ 1. A Death unto Sin.

How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

Two: the outward, etc.

You have said that a dipping in, or pouring on, of water in the Name of the Trinity, is the outward visible sign in Baptism; what is the inward spiritual grace?

"A death unto sin, and a new birth," etc.

In what place in Holy Scripture are we said to receive Christ's Resurrection Life in Baptism?

In Col. ii. 12, 13: "Buried with Him in Baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him," etc.

§ 2. A New Birth unto Righteousness.

What is this resurrection with Christ called in the Catechism? "A new birth."

Why may a resurrection be called "a new birth"?

Because it is the giving of new life to one who had it not.

Why do all men require to receive a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness?

Because all men are by nature born in sin.

How must the evil of their natural birth be done away?

They must be brought into a new family.

* This lesson is only to be used in the Trinity season when there are more than twenty-two Sundays after Trinity.

What is this family?

The Church of God.

Who is the Head of this new family?

Jesus Christ, the Second Adam (1 Cor. xv. 45).

Does it follow that all who are thus grafted into Christ and born again into God's family, will be saved eternally?

By no means; many despise their privileges as God's children and are finally lost (1 Cor. x.).

If they have been living in sin forgetful of their Father in Heaven what must they do?

They must repent and say with the Prodigal "I will arise and go to my Father," etc. (Luke xv. 18).

§ 3. Requirements for Baptism.

How many things are required of the person who comes to be baptized?

Two; repentance and faith.

What is the sign that repentance is sincere?

When it leads us to forsake sin.

§ 4. Infant Baptism.

You said that repentance and faith are required of persons to be baptized. Why then are infants baptized?

Because they promise, etc.

(For the Scripture reasons for Infant Baptism, see Second Sunday in Christmas-tide.)

Third Sunday before Advent.*

(ALSO FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.)

THE MEMORIAL IN THE EUCHARIST.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	1 Cor. xi. 17-27	Lev. xxiv. 1-10	Heb. ix. 1-16
Text.....	1 Cor. xi. 26	Mal. i. 11	Heb. ix. 24

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "What dost thou chiefly learn" *to* "please God to call me."

* This lesson is only to be used in the Trinity season when there are more than twenty-two Sundays after Trinity.

§ 1. The Institution of the Eucharist.

Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

For the continual remembrance of the Sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

By Whom was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

By the Eternal Son of God, the Word made flesh.

§ 2. The Memorial.

What do you mean by the "continual remembrance of the Sacrifice of the death of Christ?"

I mean that in the Lord's Supper or Eucharist the Church is always reminding God of the Death of Christ.

To what, then, does the Eucharist correspond?

To the sacrifices which were offered under the Law: as these sacrifices reminded God of the Death which was to atone, so the Eucharist reminds Him of the Death which has atoned.

§ 3. Prophecies.

§ 4. The Holy Eucharist a Sacrifice.

Why, then, do we call the Eucharist a sacrifice?

For the same reason that we call those things which the Jews offered on their altars, sacrifices.

Had these sacrifices any virtue or grace in themselves?

No; they only pointed to the Sacrifice of Christ.

Which reminds God most fully of the Sacrifice of Christ, the Jewish sacrifices or the Eucharist?

The Eucharist.

Why? Because our Lord says, respecting the bread, "This is My body;" and respecting the wine, "This is My blood."

§ 5. One Only Sacrifice.

§ 6. The Sacrificial Memorial in the Prayer Book.

§ 7. The Remembrance of the Benefits.

What is the first purpose for which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was ordained?

"For the continual remembrance" before God "of the *Sacrifice* of Christ's Death."

What is a second purpose for which it was ordained?

"For the continual remembrance" before man "of the *benefits*" of that Death.

What may be said of the Holy Eucharist in this respect?

That it is one of the greatest means ordained by Christ whereby the Gospel should be constantly "shown" or preached to men (1 Cor. xi. 26).

How is this?

Because in this Sacrament, when duly administered, Christ's love unto death is brought home most directly to the soul of the Christian.

§ 8. "The Continual Remembrance."

Do the words of the Catechism imply that the pleading of Christ's Sacrifice in Holy Communion is to be a frequent act?

Yes; it is for the "continual" remembrance or memorial.

How often does the Church make provision for its celebration?

On every Sunday and holy day at the least throughout the year.

Is this what Holy Scripture teaches us to do?

Yes; we learn from Holy Scripture that the Apostles always celebrated the Holy Communion at every great assembling of the Church for public worship.

Second Sunday before Advent.*

(ALSO FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.)

THE COMMUNION IN THE EUCHARIST.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	John vi. 47-59	Ex. xvi. 1-19	Mt. xxvi. 17-31
Text.....	John vi. 54	Ps. cxvi. 11, 12	Matt. xxvi. 26, 27, 28

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "My good child know this," *to* "Amen, so be it."

* This lesson is only to be used in the Trinity season when there are more than twenty-two Sundays after Trinity.

§ 1. The Sacrificial Feast.

Looking towards God what is the Lord's Supper?
It is the memorial of Christ's Death.

What is this memorial?
It is something by which we remind God of Christ's Death.

Looking towards man what is the Lord's Supper?
It is a holy communion.

What is that?
It is a sacred feast in which God feeds our souls with "the Bread of Life."

Where does our Lord give us His fullest teaching on the Holy Communion?
In the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel.

What does our Lord say there about the Holy Communion?
He says, "Except ye eat the Flesh of the Son of Man and drink His Blood, ye have no life in you" (v. 53).

What else does He say?
He says, "Whoso eateth My Flesh, and drinketh My Blood, hath eternal life."

What great miracle had He performed the day before?
He had so multiplied five loaves and two fishes that they were sufficient to feed 5,000 men (vi. 1–15).

What did this show?
It showed that He was able to feed our souls, as He had said, with His Flesh and Blood in Holy Communion.

But is not this a very wonderful thing that, by a little bread and wine, our Lord should give us His Flesh and Blood?
It is no more wonderful than that He should have fed 5,000 men with five loaves and two fishes.

To what great miracle in the Old Testament did our Lord liken the Holy Communion?
He likened it to the giving of Manna for the food of the children of Israel in the wilderness.

Which does our Lord declare to be the greater act?
The giving of His own Flesh and Blood in Holy Communion, He pronounces infinitely greater (vv. 49, 50, 58).

§ 2. The Outward Part.

What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?

Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

If this Communion be a Sacrament, what must there be besides this "outward part or sign" of bread and wine?

There must be an Inward Part which corresponds to the outward part, a Thing Signified which corresponds to the sign.

§ 3. The Inward Part.

What is the Inward Part or Thing signified?

The Body and Blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken, and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

How do we know that the inward part of this sacrament is so great a thing as Christ's Body and Blood?

Because our Blessed Lord, God and Man, called the outward part by this name.

What are His words?

"Take, eat; this is My Body;" "Drink ye all of it, for this is My Blood."

After what manner is the Body and Blood of Christ so present as to be "given, taken, and eaten" in the Lord's Supper?

"Spiritually" or "after an heavenly and spiritual manner" (Art. xxviii.).

Does "spiritually" mean unreally or figuratively?

No; our Lord was present with His disciples most really in flesh and blood after He rose from the dead (Luke xxiv. 39), although His presence was "after an heavenly and spiritual manner."

Can we explain the way in which the Body and Blood of Christ become the Inward Part of the Lord's Supper?

No; it is a mystery known only to Almighty God.

Sunday next before Advent.*

(ALSO SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.)

THE BENEFITS AND WHAT IS REQUIRED.

	1	2	3
Scripture illustration	Luke xiv. 15-25	Is. lv.	1 Cor. xi. 23-end
Text	Luke xiv. 16, 17	Is. lv. 6, 7	1 Cor. xi. 28

PORTION OF CHURCH CATECHISM.

From "How many Sacraments" *to the end.*

§ 1. The Benefits of Holy Communion.

What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

The strengthening and refreshing, etc.

Has the body any share in the benefits of Christ's Body and Blood?

Our Lord says, "Whoso eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day;" and so the minister communicates the people in the words, "The Body (or Blood) of our Lord Jesus Christ, preserve thy *body* and soul unto everlasting life."

§ 2. Self-examination.

In order to obtain the benefits of the Holy Communion what must we have?

Repentance and faith.

What then is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?

To examine themselves, etc.

Can you express in one word what is required?

Yes; in the word "Self-examination."

How must we begin our self-examination?

We must begin by seeing to our repentance, whether it be true and real.

When is our repentance true and sincere?

When we are sorry and ashamed of ourselves, and pray earnestly for pardon for the past, and for grace to forsake sin.

* This lesson is only to be used in the Trinity season when there are more than twenty-two Sundays after Trinity.

What, if our repentance be real, will always be joined with it?

A steadfast purpose to lead a new life.

What purpose must this be?

A steadfast purpose.

Upon what, besides repentance, must we examine ourselves?

Upon our faith, as to whether we have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ.

What must be joined with this faith?

A thankful remembrance of His Death.

As to what besides must we examine ourselves as a part of true repentance?

As to whether we are in charity with all men.

If we are at enmity with any one, what must we do?

We must seek to be made at one.

If we have wronged any one, what must we do?

We must make amends.

In what spirit should we come to the Holy Communion?

With perfect confidence, as to the Person who loves us best in all the world.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

QUESTION. *What is your name?* ANSWER. N. or M.

2. Q. *Who gave you this name?*

A. My sponsors in baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

3. Q. *What did your sponsors then for you?*

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, That I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, That I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

4. Q. *Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe, and to do, as they have promised for thee?*

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that He hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me His grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

5. Q. *Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.*

A. I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell, The third day he rose from the dead; He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church, The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of sins; The Resurrection of the body; And the Life everlasting. Amen.

6. Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief.*

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me, and all the world.

Secondly, In God the Son, who hath redeemed me, and all mankind.

Thirdly, In God the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth me, and all the people of God.

7. Q. *You said that your Sponsors did promise for you that you should keep God's Commandments; Tell me how many there are.* A. Ten.

8. Q. *Which are they?*

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and show mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

9. Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?*

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my Neighbour.

10. Q. *What is thy duty towards God?*

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy Name and his Word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

11. Q. *What is thy duty towards thy Neighbour?*

A. My duty towards my neighbour, is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would that they should do unto me: To love, honour, and succour my father and mother: To honour and obey the civil authority: To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: To hurt nobody by word or deed: To be true and just in all my dealings: To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering: To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: Not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly, to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

12. Q. *My good Child, know this; that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the Commandments of God, and to serve Him, without his special grace; which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer.*

A. Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

13. Q. *What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?*

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me, and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that are needful both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers both of soul and body; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our spiritual enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust He will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say Amen, So be it.

14. Q. *How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in His Church?* A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

15. Q. *What meanest thou by this word Sacrament?*
A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us; ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

16. Q. *How many parts are there in a Sacrament?*
A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

17. Q. *What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?* A. Water; wherein the person is baptized, *In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

18. Q. *What is the inward and spiritual grace?*
A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

19. Q. *What is required of persons to be baptized?*
A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and Faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

20. Q. *Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?*
A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

21. Q. *Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?* A. For the continual remembrance of the Sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

22. Q. *What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?* A. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

23. Q. *What is the inward part, or thing signified?*
A. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

24. Q. *What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*
A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

25. Q. *What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?*
A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death; and be in charity with all men.

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